The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,080.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

MARRIED.

KING—MILLER—November 17th, at Free Church, Esplanade, by the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., Mr. S. L. King, Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas Miller, Beith, Ayrshire.

WARD—TURNER—November, 14th, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Allahabad, by the Rev. James Morrell, M.A., assisted by the Rev. F. L. Baldwin, M. A., Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, Captain H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, third son of the late Sir Henry Ward, G.C.M.G., to Mary Kate Worsley Turner, fifth daughter of the Rev J. F. Turner, M.A., Vicar of Winkleigh, Devon.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GIRLING—November 11th, at Diamond Harbour, the wife of W. Girling, D. P. W., of a son.

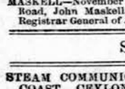
MADRAS.

DEATH.

MASKELL—November 11th, at Haliburton Gardens, Pantheon Road, John Maskell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Acting Registrar General of Assurances, aged 48 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, very fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ABYSSINIA," 1,299 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Colombo	Dec. 4
„ Rutnagherry	25	„ Galle	4
„ Vingorla	25	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	28	„ Coconada	10
„ Calicut	28	„ Visagapatam	11
„ Beypore	29	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Cochin	30	„ Gopalpore	12
	Dec.	Arrive CALCUTTA	14
„ Tuticorin	2		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

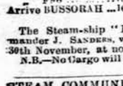
N. B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Dec.	Down.	Dec.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	20	4	Leave BUSSORAH	18	1
„		Dec.	„ Fao	18	1
„ Kurrachee	4	18	„ Bushire	29	5
„ Gundur	9	19	„ Lingo	22	5
„ Muscat	8	22	„ B. Abbas	24	7
„ B. Abbas	10	24	„ Muscat	26	9
„ Lingo	11	24	„ Gundur	28	11
„ Bushire	14	28	„ Kurrachee	39	13
„ Fao	15	29		Jan.	
Arrive BUSSORAH	16	30	Arrive BOMBAY	2	16

The Steamer "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steamship "MAHRATTA," 730 tons, 130 H.P., Commander Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO JEDDAH AND HOODEIDA.

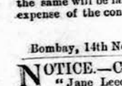
THE S. S. "Mula," 800 tons, Captain Cairs, will be despatched to the above Ports on or about the 10th December next.

For Freight and Passage apply to

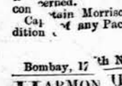
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

FOR CALCUTTA.



WITH quick despatch, the fast sailing Ship "Solway," Captain J. W. Richards, has room for a limited quantity of light freight. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.



THE Iron Clipper Ship "British Monarch," 1,262 tons register (lately out of Dock) which made the passage out in 75 days from Gravesend, will sail for Liverpool early in December, and has excellent Cabin accommodation for Passengers. For terms, &c., apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Talisman," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Talisman."

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Jane Leech," from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Morrison will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co.,
Agents Ship "Jane Leech."

Bombay, 17th November 1868.

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or on the Table. Complete in case. Rs. 85.

HARMONIFLUTE, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

SOUNDY & Co.

Bombay.

MALVERN COLLEGE,

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR.

THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

HEAD MASTER.

The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED FOR OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master, and Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Boarders at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London.

KEATING'S COUCH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECTDESTROYING POWDER.

This Powder is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMALS, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25.
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } exclusive of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MAGDALA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on the 20th November.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, wanting a passage to England, and willing to make herself generally useful to a Lady on board, may apply to the undersigned.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, Dubashes.

Forbes Street, Fort.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. Gahagan, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No 73 do. P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negrepontis. Apply to Calliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ICE MACHINES.—Just to hand a fresh stock of CARRIES' ICE-MAKING MACHINE, of the improved kind, at greatly reduced prices for Cash.

To make 2½ lbs. each operation Rs. 125.
„ „ 4½ „ „ „ „ 225.

SOUNDY & Co.

Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An Interim Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, is for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India, on and after the 25th instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 25th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,

G. HARPER, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation), will be held at the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, on Thursday, the 21st day of January 1869, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the following purposes:—

First.—To receive a Supplemental Report of the progress made in the Liquidation of the Bank.

Second.—To appoint and fix the remuneration of a Liquidator in the place of Mr. John Stuart, who will then tender his resignation as Liquidator of the Bank.

JOHN STUART, Liquidator.

Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, 16th November 1868

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

मुबंइ रायल रपीनीगं घड वीवीगं कपंनी

(लीमीटेड-)

मुंबइ राॅयल श्पीनींग वीवींग कुंपनी,

(लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company for transacting the following business:—

To consider and decide upon certain important questions raised by the Company's Solicitors in respect of the Resolution to lease the Company's Property to Messrs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., as passed in the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 8th October last; and also upon the conduct of the affairs of the Company in general.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent

No. 14 Apollo Street, Bombay, 17th November 1868.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pashmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Futtoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available, these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl Yarnicles and plain Black borders, and sell readi- borders and plain Black borders, and sell readi-border, braid be- ders and braid be- ng at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work- 80 Rs., according to quality and work- The ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs. The price of the m- ered to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, hav- been greatly admired; and it is may be stated, in witness t- ses, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silve- and Agra, and one of Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpor the Punjab Exhibition the three gold medals awarded by t- idence the of items of 1864, in proof of the superior exc- Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Ku- merbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	32	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ¼ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ „	
Silk and Wool Pants	8 „	8
India Gauze Pants	8 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	55, 60, 65	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	A.
The Full Mail	per dozen	7	0
Do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Belgian	„	7	0
Do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Shakspear	„	7	0
Do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Regent	„	7	0
The Indian	„	7	0
The Improved West End	„	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 3-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN EPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Damask Napkins of all sizes .....
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons .....
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ..... per dozen 12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkercafs, Colored Borders 16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs 32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings	12 „	30
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Overland Trunks	20 to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)	
Scotch Mauds	12 „ 35
Railway Rugs	12 „ 50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts.	Cholera Clothes

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	A.
Paris Hats		14	0
Drab Shell Felt		10	8
The Colt Black and Drabs		8	8
The Jerome	do.	7	8
The Cantab	do.	7	8
The Isis	do.	7	8
The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands
„ Turban „
„ lined Cork. „
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent bes Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats.....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GRAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheet, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

17th August 1868.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established in 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 2,000 Brass (of 100 Cubic feet) of Samlatons or Sand.

The Sand is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sand is to be delivered at the different Metal Depots in the Island as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor, and is to be stacked ready for the final measurement on or before the 28th February 1869.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply are to be sent along with each Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 30th day of November 1868, addressed to ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 11th Nov. 1868.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, 19TH NOVEMBER.

BENEFIT OF JERRY BLOSSOM, CLOWN.

GRAND AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME AND LOTS OF FUN.

☞ REMEMBER THE CLOWN'S BENEFIT. ☜

GIVE HIM A BUMPER.

Doors open at half-past eight; Performance to commence at nine o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs.	5	Third Class Rs.	2
Second Class „	3	Fourth Class „	1

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the Circus daily.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

JERRY BLOSSOM

Begs to announce to his Friends and the Public that his BENEFIT will take place on

THIS EVENING, NOVEMBER 19TH,

On which occasion Mrs. J. BLOSSOM will Dance a Sailor's Hornpipe in character.

As this will be the only opportunity in the present season the Public will have of testifying their regard for a great Benefactor, it is to be hoped they will avail themselves.

JERRY, THE OLD CLOWN,
AT WHOM WE HAVE ALL LAUGHED,
EXPECTS NO MONUMENT

for his Public Services, but would be happy to see all his Friends on this occasion, as it will positively be his LAST BENEFIT IN BOMBAY.

DEKKO,

BOTE BURRA TAMASHA
AUJ RATCOO, SALAAM,
NUFF CED—BUS.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief expostion of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the Estate of Madhowdass Ghellabhoy. Notice is hereby given that a 2nd and final Dividend at the rate of 3½ annas per cent. on the amount of admitted claims will be paid to the Creditors of the above Estate at the office of the Trustee at the Royal Bank of India, No. 33, Meadow Street, on and after Friday, the 13th instant.

AMBARAM KEVALRAM, Trustee.

Bombay, 12th November 1868.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

Chubb's Paper Boxes with inkstand and pen tray—
No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside. Rs. 30 0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 „ „ 35 0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7½ „ „ 40 0

Chubb's Writing or Despatch Boxes, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—
No. 2, 14½ by 9½, by 6½ deep, outside 50 0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½, by 7 „ 60 0

Chubb's Palanquin Boxes, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—
Size 10½ by 18½, by 5½ inches deep, outside..... 55 0
*** Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes 15 0*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

A large assortment of these popular Boxes has just been received.

Allen's 15-inch Registered Travelling Desk or Despatch Box of russian leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with Stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with letter travelling case and strap complete..... Rs. 130 0

Ditto ditto 14-inch, of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use..... 100 0

The Self-Acting Travelling Desk or Despatch Box, 15 inch, russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c.; complete with leather cover and strap..... 100 0

Ditto ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover..... 75 0

The "Elgin" Expanding Writing Case. This is an extremely portable and convenient arrangement, and will be found a most useful travelling companion, of real russia leather, size 9½ by 7¼ inches..... 30 0

De La Rue's Ne Plus Ultra Desk, morocco, with doubt flaps, velvet slops, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2½ deep..... 15 0

Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep..... 18 0

Tourist's Writing Compendium, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock—
9½ by 6½ by 2 deep..... 20 0
11½ by 9, by 2½ deep..... 35 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S IMPROVED

LIEBIG'S FOOD,

AS USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERY
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

Keeps good in all climates.

"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review.*

"The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a *Real Improvement* on the ordinary kinds."—*The Lancet.*

"This Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and, what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility."—Dr. Hassall's *Analytical Report.*

"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. Herbert Barker *on Right Food for Infants.*

IMPORTED OVERLAND.

In Tins, Cash as. 14. Credit Rs. 1 0.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

(Extractum Carnis, Liebig)

Manufactured by

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

The ONLY preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor; whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz.....	1 2	1 4
In jars of ¼ or ½ lb. each, per lb.....	16 0	17 8
In jars of 1 lb. each „	15 0	16 8

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

OBSERVE!

THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES. Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

or Pearl Dentifrice,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

NOTICES.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY, 1868.—Intending Subscribers to a Scotch Dinner are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary, 30, Meadow Street.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the sale of Norton's Tube Wells, and are prepared to register orders for a consignment now on the way out.

REMINGTON & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES advanced from 760 to 780 and close at 775. Colabas from 1,160 to 1,175 and close at 1,170. Mazagons from 705 to 725 and close at that rate. Government Securities; Fours 95, Fives 109, Fives and a half 113¼. Market steady. Good Inquiry.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate perShare.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1720
1,000,000	500	all	9 do.	Do. of Bombay New	547½
2,250,000	1,000	all	11½ pa	Do. of Madras	1660
800,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 p.ct.	Delhi and London	300
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	135
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11 15/16d
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾ to 99¾
China	60 days' sight	220 nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and-a-half per cent.	113¼ to
Five per cent.	109
Four per cents.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	103
10 years' do. do.	1 3/16
Six percent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	235 to 238
Akote New	230 to 235
Broach	245 to 248
Dhollera	245 to 248
Bhownuggar	230 to 236
Veeravul	225 to 227
Vingorla	250 to 252
Dharwar Sawginned	230 to 232
Khandeish	230 to 232
Barsee	

Ready sales 175 Candies. Market dull.

CALCUTTA.—12TH NOVEMBER 1868.

Government Securities.—The only transactions reported in 4 per cents, were for small sums of Rs. 2,500 to 500, at Rs. 5-0 4-14, and 4-12 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57, were bought at Rs. 9-0 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 9-3 to 9-4. A purchase of some 54 per cents was made by an investor at Rs. 13-13 premium, other transactions of small sums took place at Rs. 13-12. A large amount of 3 years' debentures changed hands at Rs. 9-10 premium. 5 years debentures sold at Rs. 6-9 and 6-2 premium.

The following transactions reported in shares:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 136.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 135.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s fully paid up shares, at Rs. 425.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares at Rs. 60.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, only time-bargain contracts, at Rs. 129, for deliveries in one and two months.

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 10th November, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid up	Rs.	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		17,83,852 15 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. Nil	94,29,865 2 5
Do. do. at Branches	94,29,865 2 5	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,02,69,615 0 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,48,306 5 8
Sundries		5,28,112 11 5
	Rs...	6,42,59,752 3 11

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	46,15,232 14 4
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches		43,02,092 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.		1,43,94,611 12 9
Mercantile Bills discounted at do.		1,24,56,750 12 5
Dead Stock		9,66,305 1 3
Stamps		13,481 8 0
Balances with other Banks		3,39,748 13 4
Sundries		5,10,413 2 2
	Rs...	3,74,98,656 0 3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,07,39,176 4 9	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,60,21,919 14 11	
		2,67,61,096 3 8
	Rs.	6,42,59,752 3 11

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18.

Fraser, Major, 25th Punjaub Native Infantry, on leave, from Peshawur.

Tyler, Major, Commanding 4th Goorkha Regiment, on leave, from Punjaub.

Fawcett, 2nd Queen Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, from Poona.

Barnard, Lieutenant Colonel, 98th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 18.

Nicholson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Calcutta.

Pulford, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Calcutta.

Francis, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Neemuch.

Rustomjee Byramjee, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, to Dhoolia.

West, Assistant Surgeon, 25th Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on duty, to Akola.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—18TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	to £2 5s. 0d. do.
	See is	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d. do.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do	Rs. 10 to 12	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 18	Aaron Brown	Harley	Liverpool, July 12.
	Atmosphere	Avren	Put back from sea, Nov. 2.
	Sea Queen	Woodcock	Moulmein, Sept. 19.
	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Calcutta, Nov. 3.
	Dexford	Tegan	Liverpool, July 22.
	Tangier	McNabb	Moulmein, Oct. 3.
	Lady Nizamat (s)	Exvus	Surat, Nov. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nov. 18	Chanticleer	Dodds	Zanzibar.
	Cambay	Smith	Calcutta.
	Keerata Roodrin.	Nacoda	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Manchester, Teasdale, to Bhownuggur.

Ship Alpine, Hobbs, to Rangoon.

Ship Rock Light, Williams, to Akyab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Abyssinia, to Malabar Coast, Galle, Madras, and Calcutta.

Steamer Mahratta, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 12 Shannon ..... Watson ..... London, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12 Himalaya ..... London.

Pehlwan ..... Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12 Teviote ..... Wheelan ..... Returned from sea.

Chalmer ..... Helps ..... Cocconada.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12 Antipodes ..... London.

Clyde ..... Liverpool.

REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 17th.—Mail steamer "Malta," from Bombay, anchored at 11-25 A.M.

GALLE, 17th.—Mail steamer "Mangolia," from Calcutta, anchored at 7-15 A.M.

MADRAS 17th.—French mail steamer "Labourdonnais" sailed for Calcutta at 1 P.M.

KURRACHEE, 12th.—Steamer "Penang" sailed for Bombay with overland mails at 10 A.M.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14TH, 11 A.M.—Imperfect communication between Bushire and Fao. Persian Line right to Tabreez Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey and Russia 13th November.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 18th November, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 76; wind S. E. moderate

GALLE, 17th November, 9.—Calm and cloudy; W. thermometer 81.

KOLABA, 18th November, 12.—Weather fair; wind N. E.; thermometer 79.

PANWELL, 16th November, 12.—Wind north; weather fine; barometer 30·001; thermometer 82.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 10th November.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 10th Nov.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th November were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 15	0 7
„ Calcutta	13 50	3 40
„ Madras	8 50	2 58

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RANGOON.

(*To sail in about 10 days*).

THE first class new Norwegian Bark "Norsk Flag," Captain N. C. Nielsen. For Freight or Passage apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the "Norsk Flag."

30 Meadow Street, 19th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship Doxford," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Doxford."

Bombay, 18th November 1868.

COAL TAR.—The Bombay Gas Company are prepared to receive Tenders for the Tar that will be produced at the Gas Works during the ensuing year ending 31st December 1869.

Sealed Tenders endorsed, "Tenders for Tar" to be sent to the Company's Offices on or before 30th instant.

WANTED, Fazendary Ground to Rent on a lease of 99 years, situated at or in the vicinity of Byculla, Grant Road, or the Race Course.

ALSO—To purchase, airy Bungalows at Malabar Hill. Apply either personally or in writing at No. 6 Rampart Row, Office of the undersigned.

HEERALALL & Co.

CARD.—To the Members of the "Haddington" Minstrels.—Gentlemen,—I beg to apologise for having given publicity to your name in connection with my Entertainment. When you volunteered your services to assist in the Chorusus, your Manager did state that you wished to appear (in cog). Trusting you will receive the apology in the spirit intended.—I remain yours, &c.,

E. H. HARVEY.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of this Bank, 30 Meadow Street, on Thursday, 17th December 1868, at 2 P.M., to receive an account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

H. G. DUNLOP,
LALSHUNKER BHOORABHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th November 1868.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and of the Estate of DOSABHOY KIRPALL & Co.

NOTICE.—The Final Account of the Liquidation of the above Estate, with its Vouchers, has this day been duly filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

G. R. WILSON,
T. F. PUNNETT,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE. } Trustees.

Bombay, 18th November 1868.

DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY'S ESTATE.—NOTICE.—A First Dividend of Two Annas per Rupee will be paid to Creditors, whose Claims have been admitted, on application at my Office, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, on Thursday the 19th November, and on subsequent Thursdays between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors when applying for Dividend must produce the Bills and Vouchers relating to their Claims.

G. R. WILSON,
for the Trustees.

Bombay, 19th November 1868.

AUCTION SALE of the Property of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limitted) in Girgaum Under instructions from the Liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms on Thursday next, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., the property of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limited), with the Buildings, Machinery, Stores, Plant, &c., situate, lying, or being at Gaumdavey road in Girgaum, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 11,315 square yards more or less, bounded on or towards the east by the said Gaumdavey road, on or towards the west by the oart of Ramchunder Keroba, on or towards the north by the oart of Venayeck Purushram Bawoolker, and on or towards the south by the oarts of Wishwanath Atmaram and Crisnajee Bhewjee,

N.B.—For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the lease, and inventory of the property, apply to the undersigned. CRAWFORD & Co.

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.
At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

CAPITAL TWEED SUITS, made to order.	Rs.	20
FANCY TWEED TROUSERS	Rs. 8-8 to „	20
SILK MIXED COATS DOUBLE BREASTED	„ 12-8 to „	18
SLEEPING SUITS	from „ 12 to „	
A VARIETY OF DRAB FELT HATS	from „	2

N. B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

REGIMENTALS.

The NEW REGULATION, FULL DRESS, TUNIC, for Infantry.

The NEW REGULATION, SASH AND SWORD BELT, for Infantry.

STAFF CORPS BELTS, CORK HELMETS AND COLLAR ORNAMENTS.

PATROL JACKETS for Staff Artillery and Infantry.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on Thursday next, the 26th instant, from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Bangalore to Calcutta of about one hundred Tons of Amindivi Coir Yarn, be the same more or less, now ready for shipment at the former Port.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty pounds (2,240), and the time when the Vessel will be ready at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in Bundles, which must be preserved entire and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel or authorized Agents for the Owner at Mangalore will be required to see the Coir weighed and the Bundles counted, and to sign the Bill of Lading or such other documents connected with the lading of the article as the Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the rejecting of any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th November 1868.

RE MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, deceased.—IN PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of Michael Hugh Scott, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of No. 41, Threadneedle street, in the City of London, Merchant, who died at Barriobinnock in North Britain on the 14th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and letters of administration of whose personal estates and effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 11th day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Alexander Henry Campbell, of Bombay, Esquire, European inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, and to James Rankin, also of Bombay, European inhabitant, an assistant in the said firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, the constituted attorneys of Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqrs., Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Michael Hugh Scott, deceased, are required on or before the 19th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqrs., as such executors, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estates, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1868.

IN a former article on judicial precedents, we took occasion to doubt the position of Jeremy Bentham, which is that they should be dispensed with by means of legislation. His idea is that the Legislature should periodically embody in the form of laws all rulings of the Supreme Courts which it considered beneficial, and should in the same way disallow all those of which it disapproved. It is only fair to Bentham to state that his system required a permanent body of legal referees to whom all proposed laws should be shown, in order to prevent inconsistent enactments, the use of the same word in different technical meanings, and other mistakes which might create confusion and ambiguity, and so mar the simplicity of the body of laws. With such a college of qualified officials, appointed to preserve the integrity of the Codes, it is possible that a system of periodical amendment and enlargement of laws by legislation might work in the manner he would wish. There is none but the financial difficulty of keeping up a permanent Law Commission—and unless it were made permanent it would constantly mistake through ignorance of the laws. The danger would increase indefinitely, the more law became a science of which advocates should be the professors. We have instanced the Indian Penal Code as a unique piece of legislation in which precedents of all difficult cases were so plainly embodied that it would require lawyers like Thomas Aquinas to find out where new ones were wanted. This Code was framed by eminent and experienced men, among whom Lord Macaulay was much more than a mere lawyer—he was a practical statesman and a jurist. How greatly an age may be indebted to one great genius is often noticed when the work of his successors is examined. Another important Code is now on the anvil; we mean that which defines the substantive law of contract. To be complete in itself and to attain the requisite legal accuracy, it starts with definitions. It would appear as if the authors of this Code imagined all the Native Judges, the Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, and all the native bar to have studied the illogical and artificial rulings of the English Bench. It employs terms of which no full definition can be given. We should like to see any English barrister who could sum up the meaning of the phrase "real property" or "personal property" in intelligible words which would require no notes or tables of exceptions to qualify them. Logicians tell us that there is no rule without exceptions; but in English common law there are so many exceptions, and again so many more exceptions to each of these exceptions, that all rule and attempts at definition fail to make that law compendious and intelligible. The reason is that the English law grew up by degrees, with no architectural, symmetry—or attempt at logical synthesis, and without the least reference to the utility which Bentham enjoins, the simplicity which jurists aim at, or the cheapness which suiters despair of. The Law Commissioners doubtless know better than any of us what a wilderness the English law of property is, and how much of its jungly character is due to its absurd divisions of objects of right. They have probably heard that the East India Company Courts cut the Gordian knot by adopting the plain division into moveable and immoveable property, which the logical Hindoo intellect had adopted before them, in order to avoid metaphysical hair-splittings and what are called fictions of law. Yet the English terms are taken in preference in the Contract Code; and as no case arises upon them in England without reference being found necessary to scores of cases in as many different report books, there can be little doubt that the same cumbrous mode of explanation will have to be resorted to in India; and the number of precedents to be drawn upon will increase proportionately. It is, indeed, possible that this Code will create more reference to precedents, and thus make the law more uncertain than all the legislation that has gone before it. This example may perhaps convince Bentham's followers how little confidence ought to be placed in a legislative assembly, even when they have Commissioners to help them.

But their ready answer is that Courts are as little to be trusted. If case-made law is rendered necessary by ignorant legislation, still many plain and carefully made laws are devastated by careless judgments. We think this evil is less than the other. Courts are generally careful. The mistake of one Judge is corrected by the foresight of another. Just as a counterfeit coin is often detected on first tender, so a good deal of bad law remains with the maker of it—as happened in an amusing manner enough the other day. In an appeal from the Sessions Judge of Poona, it was urged that a prisoner should have been allowed to call witnesses whom he had not summoned, and whom the prosecutor had summoned but did not call. The Civilian Judge, who sat in appeal, is reported to have said that though the law gave the prisoner no such right, still he would have been allowed it in England, and the Sessions Judge was *therefore* wrong in not allowing him it at Poona. Now, this is a very broad proposition and applies to nearly every civil and criminal case; and as there is no precedent for the doctrine involved, this Civilian Judge might have done worse than state the premisses, by deduction from which he found fault with the Sessions Judge. It would have been very dangerous to have allowed this sentence to pass as a precedent for bringing in the procedure of England in a country which has a better procedure provided by its own Code; but this mischief was prevented by the ruling of the Barrister Judge who followed and argued that the Poona Judge had committed no error, since the the Code did not give the prisoner the right which he claimed. In this way an association of Judges in the same cause corrects single idiosyncrasies, and produces a series of decisions which are either of no value as forming precedents, or being carefully thought out are more useful as plain precedents than a hastily drawn Act of Parliament. If the Supreme or Appel. late Courts would always state clearly the principles and reasons on which they give judgment, there would be much less cavilling at the uncertainty of case-made law, and much less want of legislative interference.

A FRESH case, which we reported yesterday, again draws attention to section 497, chapter XX. of the Penal Code. A man is committed to stand a trial for the offence of not imitating the conduct of Joseph. The fact that a charge of intimidation is preferred against him in the same indictment does not affect the main question, which is the policy or impolicy of section 497 in the Penal Code. Now, we may concede the point that adultery, even where the woman is more than a consenting party, is a grave offence, and that the law, in the abstract, may rightfully punish the man who succumbs to temptation. But when this is granted we are by no means out of our difficulties; for is it not possible, nay probable, that the evils arising from the enforcement of the law will be greater than the offence against which it is directed? Consider what a wide door is opened to another and worse kind of immorality, false swearing against an innocent man, artfully contrived collusion, and extortion of money under threats. Even among a people where to speak the truth was the rule and to lie was the exception, the inducements to lie would be sometimes too great for virtue. Then, the punishment, in the case of an European, is too severe for the offence; is, in fact, frequently equivalent to ruin, and consequently is unjust. The public conscience, which condemns the offence, condemns the law more, because when enforced it shocks the sense of fairness and creates some sympathy for the offender. In England the Indian law does not hold, and no penal infliction follows the commission of the delinquency in any case where consent on the side of the woman is clear. If there is no evidence of consent there is presumption of rape, and that is a crime which cannot be too severely punished in any country. The English remedy for the injured person in case of adultery is by a civil action for damages, followed by a suit for divorce; and unless there has been violence, treachery, or fraud, offences punishable in themselves, we submit that the action of the State, in dealing penally with this special kind of offence, is impolitic; and that the Government of India should, as soon as possible, revise the Code.

OUR Afghanistan letter in another column is brimful of interest. It is now quite apparent that the country is on the eve of another crisis. The question now to be decided is whether Shere Ali Khan is to retain the throne he only a few months ago won, or whether he is to give way to his nephew Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, who for a year or two has been ruling an important part of southern Turkistan. There seems to be enmity and impatience on both sides. Shere Ali Khan has been anxious to complete his conquests by subjugating a strong and rival Sirdar, and Abdool Rahman Khan has hastened to anticipate him, burning at the same time under a sense of family wrongs and insults only lately inflicted. The fact that the approach of winter has not deterred the antagonists from hurrying into conflict, shows how bitter must be their mutual animosity. Abdool Rahman Khan has begun what is no doubt intended to be an advance on Cabul, leading an army, it is said, of no less than between thirty-five and forty thousand men. Bamian, a place of some importance, has already fallen into his possession—without a struggle. Though the Cabul Ameer had by no means been idle or inattentive, the rapidity of the movement has taken him by surprise; and when we mention that Bamian is only—as the crow flies—about eighty miles from his capital, it will be seen that the danger is quite near at hand. He sent off at once his two best and most trusted generals—one, his own son Mahomed Yakoob Khan, and the other Mahomed Ismail Khan—to join the troops under Fatteh Mahomed Khan in preparing to fight the invading Sirdar. Nearly the whole of the troops in Cabul had left or were about to leave for the field. Our correspondent therefore seems to have good reason for expecting as he does an early and most sanguinary battle. The state of affairs at Cabul is most unsatisfactory. We regret to hear of the Ameer—of whom we had better hopes—resorting to the most unjust and inhuman means of obtaining the funds he stands in need of, Extortion, torture, and imprisonment—even in the case of persons of rank—seem to be daily occurrences; and a sad story is told of a woman of good position having been mercilessly flogged to death in an endeavour to get her to give up the wealth she was supposed, rightly or wrongly, to have. Shere Ali Khan seems to be under the influence of bad advisers, but his prestige will suffer none the less—and has already suffered—by the course of conduct he is pursuing.

THE LINGAYET DHARM.

ITS ORIGIN.

(*Continued from last Friday's Gazette.*)

To understand fully the extraordinary character of Bassava, it is necessary to consider his surroundings and the tendency of popular thought at the time in which he lived. This we are able to do by examination of the Puranas, which being written by staunch Lingayets of a later century, are rather one-sided, and contain much legendary matter. By weighing their accounts in the balance of general probability, and comparing them with the adverse traditions of the Brahmans and the Jains, something like truth may be elicited. It would seem that the Lingayet religion arose in a corrupt and decaying society. The monarchy and most of the great offices of State were held by Jains, whose creed was also that of the great body of the people. That creed had by process of years, and from the want of energy of its dogmas, ceased to exercise much spiritual influence. The strictness of caste had stifled individual development; and as has happened in other religious systems of Asia and Europe, the code of hereditary custom was appealed to as justifying many practices which the Shasters condemned, and as obliging to many others which neither the Shasters nor expediency prescribed. The rules of morality were of course loosened in favour of the licentious and covetous. Kaliapatan swarmed with bad women, who doubtless engaged in the same intrigues with weak-minded men and the criminal classes as they do in most native towns at the present day. The officials, from the ministers of State down to the lowest Kulkurnees and Karkoons, employed their position as a means of feathering their own nests, and the idea of duty to the Sirkar and the people was seldom set forth except in set speeches. It is said that all the seventy ministers took bribes; the Kulkurnees were so fond of these illegal gratifications that "it seemed as if their life was derived from them;" and even the door-keepers and guards of the palace and cutcherries used to demand "dasturi" from suitors and petitioners. The literature was becoming debased, and in the prevailing ignorance had got into the hands of a sect of Brahmans who saw an opening towards supreme power and were bent on acquiring the direction of affairs. The tendency of their writings was to withdraw the multitude from their heedless apathy into the superstitions of the Brahman Puranas; and in so far as a gloomy asceticism is worse than a tolerant scepticism, the movement promised to be dangerous to the public weal. The empire was going to decay; the Lieutenant Governors were seizing both the reality and the titles of power and founding dynasties of their own. If, however, we may implicitly believe the author of the Chanbassappa Purana, the splendour of Bijjala Raya's Court at Kallian must have been unimpaired. He had great gardens and fountains, cavalry and infantry, elephants, horses, and camels, jewels and shawls, troops of dancing girls and singers, Pundits and poets, and such other luxuries and varieties as are found in the palaces of Orientals. All the Princes of India are represented as vassals who came to do homage at Bijjala's durbars. The poet strings together the names of all the countries he knew, to increase the glory of his sovereign lord. Tributary Rajas are said to have come from Nepaul, from Kerala or Malabar, and from Oude, and, more remarkable still, the King of the Yavunas was also in attendance. Whether by the Yavunas are meant Europeans, or only the tribes of Bactria, this statement, as well as the rest, seems very improbable. The learning of the age was represented by Pundits: one of these would intone half a sloka from some classical poet, which his neighbour was obliged to finish, and the rapidity and ready memory they showed in thus capping verses is much praised and quaintly described. There were poets there, too, who could awaken all the nine emotions, like Timotheus at Alexander's feast. There were doctors of medicine who could feel your pulse, make a diagnosis by looking at the eight parts of the body, and tell how the frame was affected by diversities of weather and climate. Prominent in the hall "where Bijjala the King shone like the sun rising over the glittering eastern hill," might be seen bevies of beautiful and accomplished dancing girls. They alone, of all women, received an education: hence their vivacity and influence in the society. Their voices were so sweet, their language so eloquent, that the parrots came to them to learn how to talk, while the stately swans took lessons from them in deportment. They were of the Padmini or Lotus kind of beauty: lotus-eyed, long-haired, slim-waisted, with slender arms like the tendrils of the sun-flower. There were also priests and philosophers, but it does not appear that their teachings availed to counteract the fraud and frivolity of the Court and capital city. The King Bijjala Raya himself was idle and suspicious, at the same time credulous and easily ruled by the man or the clique who had his ear for the time being. He was never sufficiently reticent, and he failed through vacillation. There are some men who, having no will and little "akal" of their own, delight in being managed by somebody else; yet it is the misfortune of such a character that he soon becomes jealous of his adviser. So it happened to Bijjala in his dealings with Bassava. He allowed Bassava and his sect to become too strong for him: he did not oppose them until it was too late. The Brahmans would have us to believe that he was ensnared by Bassava's sister, the beautiful Nagalambike, and that he was the father of her son Chanbassava, but this, say the Lingayets, is a malignant slander against Chanbassava's divine procession. We shall consider this interesting question in its proper place, remarking that the Brahman hypothesis is the more probable one. There have been many Aspatias in Indian annals: and Nagalambike may have been one of them. The age was dissolute and there was little apparent vitality in the society. Perhaps vice and rivolity were most common in the upper classes; the lower castes, weavers, oil men, dhobies, and such like, had to work for their living, rising with dawn and resting at eve as they do still in the "radiant Carnatic" or Canarese country. They were perhaps as sensual, rather grosser and less deceitful than their superiors in rank. The latter were good natured to them in a certain way, but regarded themselves with too much self-complacency as sprung from superior parts of the creator Brahma, and were held in considerable dislike by the people whom they despised. It was for these coarse, down-trodden castes that Bassava framed his doctrine that distinction of caste was unreal, artificial and wicked, as well as contrary to the ancient and well-known dogma of the Shasters that the individual human soul is part of, or pervaded by the deity, the universal Brahm. A levelling, as well as inspiriting, doctrine like this was sure to catch the lower orders: it had been used by Gautama and Mahomed before, and by Nanak the Sikh since, with the like view of obtaining recruits. Bassava found it as successful as he wished; and as he knew the conservative nature of the Hindu, and the danger of divorcing a nation from its traditions, he was prudent enough not to interfere with the rest of their beliefs. He was no iconclast in the Hindu Pantheon, but merely exalted the idol of Shiva to the central shrine. The common people love forms and formulas; so he gave them the Linga as a distinctive mark or badge, and the pre-eminence of Shiva as a distinctive tenet, easily remembered, to be taken on faith and not reasoned about. For the more learned and enquiring, there was the Vedantic, by which their Swamis mean the philosophical form of religion, to fall back upon: while all might join the new sect without throwing away those hereditary opinions which many pretend to keep, even when they have given them up. There was an under current of religious sentiment which, especially in the villages, took earnest-minded men towards severe ritual from defect of fixed belief; and these men naturally sought in Bassava a refuge from the labour of thought and from doubt. The unselfish and self-sacrificing were fascinated by the great idea which Bassava proclaimed: they saw in him a hero, who, born and bred among the Brahmans, set his foot on Brahminical prejudices and sought to emancipate the world; and they judged rightly that a few men of strong wills and firmly united could easily control the idle, unworthy multitude. Q. E. D.

(*To be continued.*)

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OCCUPATION OF BAMIAN BY SIRDAR ABDOOL RAHMAN KHAN.—MARCH OF MAHOMED YAKOOB KHAN, MAHOMED ISMAIL KHAN, AND OTHER SIRDARS FROM CABUL TO TURKISTAN.

27th October.—Since a few days ago Sirdar Mahomed Hossain Khan has acted for his brother, Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, as Governor of Cabul. The latter remains in the company of the Ameer and attends his durbars, but has made himself still more obnoxious to the people. It was only to-day that the Ameer, acting under his advice, seized the youthful son of Sirdar Ahmud Khan and put him into close confinement. The Sirdar was accused of keeping up a secret correspondence with the Ameer Azim Khan at Budakhshan. More than that, the son of Sirdar Abdool Ghani Khan, grandson of the late Nawab Jeharkhan, has also been put into prison. A spy informed the Ameer to-day that Mollah Mahomed Yusuf, late in the ex-Ameer's employ, was in possession of that Ameer's wealth. It is a fact that Azim Khan, on his departure from Cabul to Ghiznee, entrusted his money to several of his most confidential servants, to save it from being appropriated by Shere Ali Khan, as would have been the case were it left in the public treasury or his *Mahuls*. A search was made in the Mollah's house by the Kootwall according to the orders of the Ameer, and the statement of the spy was corroborated by the discovery under the ground of the mollah's house of one lac and fifty thousand tillahs in cash. Subsequent to the discovery of the money, some one informed the Ameer that the mother of Mollah Yusuf was in possession of heaps of wealth. No sooner was this heard than the old woman was apprehended, and having denied that she possessed any wealth, was brutally lashed in the open bazaars. The torture proved fatal; and to the great terror of the spectators she expired screaming with pain and anguish, the lashes following with re-doubled severity till the moment she breathed her last. Mollah Yusuf with the rest of his family has now been put into prison. In to-day's durbar the Ameer, having conferred a rich khilut on Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Candaharee, appointed him to the post of Governor of Candahar. Meer Afzul Khan will, for the future, govern Ferah and Gurishk. The new Governor of Candahar left this very day for the province to which he was nominated.

28th October.—By orders of the Ameer this day, Sirdar Nizamoollah Khan of Cabul, son of the late Nawab Mahomed Zaman Khan, was put into prison. Sirdar Mahomed Omer Khan Reka, who was liberated from the prison some time ago, was again put into chains by orders of the Ameer. The only Sirdar who moves in these matters is Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan. The widow of the late Nazir Naeem, whom the late Ameer Afzul Khan had taken in marriage for the wealth she possessed, has now been married by orders of the Ameer to Sirdar Yahya Khan, the son of the late Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, brother of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan. The Ameer took part in the nuptials with all his attendant Sirdars. Rajahally, son of Agha Mahomed, a wealthy merchant of Cabul, arrived from Ghiznee this day. Sirdar Nazur Mahomed Khan introduced him to the Ameer, who endowed him with a rich khilut. The Ameer also this day despatched five battalions of infantry towards Bamian, having paid up their pay arrears for eight months. Four other battalions with three guns were despatched to Chareekar. It is reported that this has been done because the Ameer had heard of the movements of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan's troops from Dushtisoofaid in the direction of Bamian. If these have crossed Dushtisoofaid the time has really come for the Cabul Ameer to be perfectly prepared for the coming storm. Another piece of business at to-day's durbar was to confer the title of "Sirdar" on Khoda Nazur Khan, the Naib of Ghiznee, and on Arsalla Khan Jehankhyle, a chief of the hill tribes. The former performed important services to the Ameer at Candahar. The latter was instrumental in the late entry of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan into Cabul, and placed the services of all the warlike tribes who were under his control at the disposal of the Sirdar, thus doing him immense service. In addition Arsalla Khan was nominated as Governor of Korum, Zoolmat, and Khost.

29th October.—Contention and malice have again generated in the mind of the Cabul Sirdars towards one another. Aslum Khan exercises the greatest influence over the Ameer. He and Mahomed Ismail Khan are not on good terms with one another. Shere Ali Khan, in consequence, does not show that regard for Ismail Khan which he showed at the time he entered Cabul and re-occupied the *

THE DISCUSSION ON MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The debate in the Legislative Council on the Town Duties Bill is well calculated to give encouragement to the minority of the Justices who voted against "Octroi" and "Transit" Duties. I believe it was Sidney Smith who first gave utterance to the sarcasm that "minorities are always in the right." But it does not follow that minorities are always in the wrong. As far as the discussion on the house tax went, the minority—that is 50 against 2, were decidedly in the right, and I trust the debate in the Council will bring this clearly out. The Justices on both "sides" laid claim to the distinction of being advocates of the poor. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was so sure that he was in favour of the poor as to assert that if the Octroi and Transit Duties question were submitted to the poor, they would unanimously vote in favour of these imposts; and he might modestly have added, that they also vote for the reduction of the house tax. The one is just as likely as the other. Mr. Connon also claimed the poor as a class whom he considered deserving of his care, and whose interests he would endeavour to protect against the imposition and impositions of the Town Duties Bill. I think his claims to be regarded as the friend of the poor to be quite as good as those of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's party, and in the particular instance of the discussion on the Town Duties Bill, if the Chief Magistrate was not on the *side* of the poor, he was unquestionably not on the side of the rich.

The new financial policy which the Native Justices wish to adopt is clear as noonday. It is to relieve their property of burdens and transfer them to anybody else, be they poor or rich. They prefer the poor; hence the after thought of Mr. Bayley's proposal to tax grain, as well as sugar and ghee. Grain, ghee, and sugar are the staple articles of native diet—of the necessaries of life in fact;—and the "Octroi" measure of taxation, if carried, is calculated to reach the stomachs of the poor and inflict downright cruel injury upon them. The advocates of the "Octroi"—the rich Native Justice—wish to reach the poor in taxation, and believe they can surely do this by taxing grain, sugar, and ghee. They may reach them in grain, but they cannot do so in sugar and ghee. They can, however, drive the poor labouring man to jagree and oil, to inferior and less digestible articles of diet, and even these articles will rise in prices. I say this method of reaching the masses is cruel and unjust, and if it is done to lower the house tax and relieve the rich, then it is shameful.

Now this *property* of Bombay, about which there has been so much talk, and for which so much sympathy is demanded, is positively a spoiled child. Spoiled it must surely be when it dares to scream and demand that it shall only be taxed according to its own squeamish wishes. It wants the house tax reduced to 6 per cent. in 1869, and to 5 per cent for generations after. Is this not an impudent demand? Is it not a demand, moreover, which has been attempted to be backed up with the assurance that *property* in Bombay contributes, some say 11 per cent., some, less modest, say 14, and some, outrageously indecent, say 21 per cent. of *direct taxes*. The men who utter such nonsense for the purpose of carrying measures of direct self-benefit deserve no quarter.

Before I consider the amount of *direct taxation* which is borne by the landed property of Bombay, I wish to say something about the property itself. What is it? It is 22,000 houses, contributing about 8 lacs of rupees per annum to the Municipality on the house rate, or owner's rate, as distinct from the occupier's rates—which mean all the other rates. But how has this landed property come to be able to contribute 8 lacs a year to the Municipality? How but by an immense increase in its assessed value—by an enormous absolute increase in rents. Have the landed property owners pulled down hovels and built substantial and well ventilated healthy houses in their stead? Would this account for any portion of the enormous increase in rents? No such thing! The style of house-building in Bombay, in the absence of a Building Act, is simply scandalous and a disgrace to property holders. A double disgrace is it, seeing how rents have been raised by circumstances over which property holders have had no control. In the year 1857 the total assessed value of the house property in Bombay was 45 lacs. In 1867 it was 163 lacs. Here is a plum for the landlords of Bombay. A plum and something more: a plum gained without toil or labour. The landlords went to sleep in 1857 and awoke in 1867 to find the plum in their pockets, where it had been placed by the two busy bees named labour and trade. People say rents are falling, property is not worth holding, and Mr. Munguldass says "Bombay has gone back a quarter of a century." But to what extent have rents fallen? The assessed value of property in 1867 was 163 lacs; in 1868 it was 154 lacs: that is the extent of the decrease. Compare 154 lacs in 1868 with 45 lacs in 1857, and let any man say whether the trade and labour of Bombay have dealt ungenerously with landlords. If landlords are paying any percentage at all on the rentals of their property, they can well afford it. Taking the whole of the property of Bombay as one property, I say that that property has trebled its rental, while its accommodation has remained the same and its bricks and mortar were suffering decay. Not only has house property trebled its rental in ten years, but even this rental will be again doubled in five or ten years more. Yes, the poor, the oppressed, the grievously afflicted landlords of Bombay have this pleasant prospect in store for them: another plum in fact. Again these poor creatures will fall asleep, and in five or ten years more they will awake, some to find an additional horse harnessed to their carriages, some to find their brazen rice dishes changed to silver, and silver ones into gold. How terribly is confiscation going on among these poor landlords! In amazement I ask, will no man come to help them out of their troubles?

I count the loss of 8 lacs of rupees per annum on the rentals of Bombay house property as nothing at all, for it is a loss which will be speedily recovered. There is still abundance left in the remaining 154 lacs which the 12,000 landlords receive to keep them alive and in good condition. 154 lacs of rupees per annum amongst 12,000 house owners is an average income of 1,283 rupees for each unfortunate individual. These 12,000 individuals were content with an average income of 375 rupees a year ago. I will not draw attention to the absolute increase in rents of nearly 400 per cent., because there have been a few thousand additional huts added to the assessment list since 1857. These huts were found in Mahim and other out of the way places and had escaped the house tax altogether; but still they figure as additional houses in the assessment. There were 6,262 of these "houses"—or huts—altogether. Let me be charitable and give these huts a full average benefit of the difference between the 45 lacs of rupees of rental in 1857, and the 163 lacs in 1867. There is still an absolute increase of three quarters of a million sterling. But in honesty we know that these 6,262 huts or houses could have done but little to raise the value of Bombay property from 45 to 163 lacs in ten years. Houses are cheap in Mahim. Houses are crushingly dear in the native town.

Do the short history I have now given of the rise of property in Bombay show anything like *confiscation*? Yes it does. We all feel it does. The people who want houses are in the clutches of property owners, and as nearly every man who rents a house pays between a fourth and a sixth of his whole income for it, the 12,000 owners get the whole community to work for them, to secure for each of them Rupees 1,200 a year. To pay a fourth of one's income for a house is *confiscation*, pure and simple, but it is confiscation to the occupier. That is bad enough, but there is worse behind. The advocates of Octroi and Transit Dues, and the advocates of a reduced house tax—the political economists of Bombay in fact, and the friends of the poor *par excellence*—insist upon saying that "a house is a necessary of life." They go further, for they have proved to everybody's satisfaction and their own that a house is a necessary of life. They say, moreover, that as the poor of Bombay live in houses, they are therefore supplied with a *necessary of life*. I should like these tender-hearted friends of the poor to prove that the houses of Bombay are necessaries of life. I tell them I will prove them to be hovels of death instead of necessaries of life. If people do not speedily die in them it is because there is a resisting power within the body itself which enables man to breathe foul air and to exist without the light of heaven. But this is accomplished at the expense of thew and sinew. Labour is thus shorn of its profits in two ways. The labourer pays a fourth or a sixth of his income for his house, which the landlord party say is a "necessary of life;" and he pays another fourth, during a part of his existence, for the loss of his health by being forced to live in a bad house. This is *confiscation*, and confiscation so scandalous that words are wanting to convey its full meaning. If a house is a necessary of life, a landlord should give value for rent duly received. Does the Bombay landlord give value for the rent he claims? If there are 100,000 persons crowded in stifling, dark, unventilated lodgings in Bombay, and I know there are that number, are these persons supplied with a necessary of life? If there are 100,000 persons kept without privy accommodation, if they are compelled to foul their houses,—the very eating and sleeping rooms in which they live,—are they supplied with a *necessary of life*? The law is all for the landlord and none for the tenant, and this is also cruel *confiscation*. If the political economists will say that tenants see for themselves the quality of the house or lodging they bargain for, and therefore they cannot complain, again, I say this is *confiscation* no less, for when the demand for accommodation is greater than the supply, the poor must take what they can get, and there is no law to see that they get a necessary of life. This is cruel confiscation; it is money taken without giving an equivalent. For all this the rents of Bombay continue to rise, property owners increase in prosperity, and the statement that property pays anything at all in the way of direct taxes on houses occupied by people who are not owners is a fallacy too apparent. That house property suffers confiscation, and that the poor go free of taxes, are base delusions.

That we should have a Legislative Council empowered to prevent so scandalous a system of taxation as that proposed by the Native Justices is a thrice-prized blessing. In the name of honest labour, as well as in the name of industry of every kind, I expect the Council will arrive at a happy issue out of their discussion on the state of municipal finance. I am sure there are in that Council good men and true who will not permit a great wrong to be done to the poor and a great injury to trade. There are men in the Council who can distinguish between a true and a false political economy, between rotten argument and sound doctrine. The test of a true system of political economy is this: it shows the road to prosperity, it defends the poor, it checks the power for evil in the wealthy, it relieves suffering, it prevents the application of an undue burden anywhere, and it adapts its imposts to the means of individuals.

The discussion in the chamber of the Justices on municipal taxation has subsided, and men are now looking to the Council. The errors of the Justices will be rectified by the Council, and in the Council will every honest man trust. J.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

WE ("Englishman") hear that the Home Government have directed the Government of India to send to the Law Commissioners, the draft of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, to be considered by them, before it becomes Law. Similar orders were, we remember, passed some years since upon Sir H. Harington's Civil Procedure Code will not be passed for next two years at the least.

MEERUT.

A CORRESPONDENT at Meerut complains of the excessive heat at that station. Such a warm November has not been known for some years, and although there is not so much anxiety felt concerning the chances of actual famine, there is every prospect of great scarcity and consequent high prices in the grain market. Our correspondent adds, that the train from Delhi on the evening of Thursday was an unusually long one, and took over from Gazeeabad the Viceroy's state carriage, which was to have proceeded up to Umballa on the morning of the 13th—*Mofussilite, November* 14.

AN EXAMPLE OF SELF-HELP.

MR. JOHN MASKELL, B.L., Acting Registrar General of Assurances in Madras, whose death occurred on the evening of the 11th instant, at the age of forty-eight years, was, as we learn from the "Madras Times," a notable example of self-help. He was educated at the Madras Military Male Asylum, and commenced life in the Uncovenanted Civil Service without friends; but by characteristic energy and probity, he rose slowly to the position of first Uncovenanted Assistant in the Board of Revenue, and from thence was promoted to the magistracy of Vepery District. He made two trips to England, and was on the last occasion called to the bar. On his return to India he was appointed acting Registrar General of Assurances.

THE SPREAD OF RAILWAYS.

IF any respectable gentleman "sixty years ago" had talked of leaving his homestead in Meerut at 7 o'clock in the morning and breakfasting at 12 in Umballa, he would (writes the "Mofussilite") have been looked at as a man demented. But had the same individual declared his intention of starting from Umballa two hours after breakfast, and sleeping in Meerut the same evening, he would have run the risk of being placed in a lunatic asylum! But now-a-days the thing is not only quite feasible, but people run up and down the line from Delhi and Meerut to Umballa and back again as if there was nothing wonderful in it. Those who remember the time when it took them thirty-six hours to jog along the same distance in rickety doolies and at the mercy of extortionate *kahars*, with the much-dreaded Markunda river to wade across,—which was only at certain seasons practicable, and across which no bridge of boat could ever be made to stand the rush of waters—will, we imagine, appreciate the immense improvement in the stylo of travelling. A journey which occupied thirty-six, and can now be accomplished in six, leaving the thirty for other purposes, can scarcely be considered fatiguing; it is a mere pleasure trip, a sort of morning ride performed with such facility and comfort that the traveller may sleep or wake at his will, and get over the ground as pleasantly, as if he were sitting easily by his "ain fireside." Instead of the braying of cracked bugles,—the cracking of leather thongs; the grating sounds of the "coachman's" voice now encouraging, now condemning to everlasting perdition, the bag of horse bones within the shafts; instead of the rattling, rumbling, jolting, tumbling box of insecurity upon wheels, the very frailty of which is suggestive of innumerable accidents on the road; travellers may now, with the greatest ease, perform their trips to the Hills of Kussowlie and breathe the pure mountain air in about the same time it formerly occupied to go from Delhi to Meerut; and instead of being boxed up in wooden conveyances only a few degrees removed from hearses, they may stretch their legs at pleasure, take their picnic tiffins in comfort, and see the country round at a glance.

This agreeable change has been effected by the Delhi Railway Company, of which line the Umballa section will be opened by His Exellency the Viceroy and Governor General, on the 14th instant, and to witness which ceremony a large party of ladies and gentlemen will proceed from Delhi and Meerut to Umballa, returning the same evening if they please, after a hearty welcome and breakfast, to the place whence they started.

THE ARMAMENT OF EUROPEAN ARMIES.—The Paris correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette" writes—"A paper hear says that the following is the present armament of the principal European forces:—The Guard, Line, Reserve, and, since June last, the entire Landwehr of the Federal Army of North Germany are supplied with the needle-gun; in the south of Fatherland, the infantry of Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, and Wurtemberg have also got the Prussian weapon. Bavaria has within a few months only begun to arm its troops with the Werner musket, which it has adopted. Austria had at the close of July 300,000 Wangl rifles. The whole of the French Army was furnished with Chassepots towards the close of last spring. On the 1st of October the entire Belgian forces received the Albini musket in exchange for that of the former pattern. In Italy, at the beginning of last July, four regiments of Bersaglieri out of five—equal to fifty-two battalions—were armed with the Prussian zund-nadel-gewehr, slightly modified. Since the commencement of the present year the English Army has been supplied with the Snider rifle. The armament of the Danish troops with the Remington may also be considered as completed. Finally, Russia is making great efforts to place the Clarke musket in the hands of her soldiers. To all other European States are either just beginning to convert their armaments—and this is the case with Holland, Sweden, Roumania, and Servia—or, for want of resources, they preserve their present weapons. This is what may be observed in Turkey, Spain, and Portugal."

MOVEABLE FEVER HOSPITALS.—The *Empress* of the 16th inst. contains an admirable suggestion by Mr Napper of Cranley, for dealing with the outbreaks of contagious diseases which occasionally ravage the most healthy districts. At present such patients can only be sent to the county hospital or to the workhouse, when it happens that a separate building has been erected for their reception. Permanent hospitals or contagious wards in many healthy districts often fall to decay, so rarely are they used. Moreover, they are utterly inadequate when an epidemic comes, and, as at a Guildford, the authorities find it all but impossible to provide the means for segregation. Mr. Napper proposes to establish moveable iron hospitals so constructed as to take easily to pieces, and to be packed in vans. When required, they can be despatched to the infected town or village, at a moment's notice, and there set up. Temporary sites, often near the workhouse or county hospital could be found without difficulty. The whole expense, together with the staff required, would be readily met by the public authorities under the latest powers of the Sanitary Act, or by public subscription, as the case might be. We cordially endorse the hope that this most valuable suggestion will attract the attention of the Board of Health. We commend it also to guardians and the Poor-law Board, since nothing would be easier than for the guardians of an extensive district to unite in the purchase of such an hospital, in order to obviate the absurdity of building one in each union, which may rarely if ever be required.—*Lancet*.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

THE "Englishman" hears from Hyderabad, that the sowcars of the city have been advised from Berar of the failure of the cotton crop, in consequence of the want of rain. The out-turn, it is estimated, will be less than half the usual quantity. Grain is rising also week by week, both in the Berar and Nagpore markets. The famine in Rajpootana extends across the Nerbudda river, but south of that stream it is partial only in its effects. The Contingent Regiments have begun to march in relief. At Aurungabad, Mominabad, and Julna, the rain-fall up to the present has been but half the usual quantity for the year. At Hingoly, on the other hand, the fall was some inches above the average.

The Nizam is said to have manifested considerable irritation at some letter he recently received from the Viceroy. The contents of the letter had not transpired.

RAWUL PINDEE.

WE ("Delhi Gazette") learn from Rawul Pindee that D. F. R. H. A., E-19 R. A., and the 19th Regiment have not been allowed to discharge their marching establishments, which are ordered to be kept up for the present. The reason for this is not stated. It is very hard on the officers who have to keep up their carriage and to pay for the same after having already had to do so, to little purpose, for nearly three months in Hazara.

The following corps are halted, waiting orders, as follows:—

1st Battalion 6th Foot, Abbottabad.
2nd Goorkhas, Kala-ka-Serai.
1st and 4th Goorkhas, Hussun Abdal.
30th P. I., Rawul Pindee.

CAPTAIN FOORD OF THE MADRAS SAPPERS.

WE ("Madras Athenæum") have done our utmost to ascertain the facts connected with the reported untimely end of this officer. As far as we can learn, he went out shooting near Salem. Meeting with a bear he wounded and enraged it. The animal seized him when the shikarry accompanying Captain Foord, in endeavouring to shoot the bear, shot his master. The remains of the unfortunate gentleman were brought to Salem on Monday (9th Nov.) and were interred on Wednesday morning. Captain Foord served during the Abyssinian campaign with the Madras Sappers of which corps he was Adjutant. The facts, as we have put them, have been related to us with every appearance of being *bona fide*, but we are surprised at the want of confirmation they have received in answer to many enquiries we have made on the subject. We consequently still hope that they may be contradicted.

LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, 11TH NOVEMBER—There is always something exciting going on in this station. Just now all the talk is of the "Argus," the affairs of a certain bank which has been undergoing the scrutiny of an officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner, the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, and the probability of Colonel Barrow succeeding Mr. Davies. I will deal with them in the order mentioned. The "Argus" while I write has seen the light three times, and all three issues, contain articles dealing rather trenchantly with the Agent of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, the Municipal Commissioners, with the members of the Chutter Munzil Club for selling stores, as well as the merchants here, at low prices; with the affairs of the bank alluded to above and the shortcomings of Colonel Barrow. With regard to the proceedings of the Agent, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, the current of opinion seems rather in favour of the remarks of the "Argus." In reference to the selling of stores by the club, people are divided; purchasers say they cant afford to pay high prices, and that it makes no difference whether the goods are sold by a club or a company formed for the sale of cheap stores; of course the merchants differ in their views. As to the Municipal Commissioners, I believe it is generally thought they do as much as they can with the means at their command. The report of the Government examiner into the affairs of the unfortunate bank has ended very unsatisfactorily for the shareholders; a deficit of Rs. 90,000 has been found, and there are other ugly rumours afloat. I will mention only one that I heard. It is said that some, if not all, the Government securities deposited in the bank have been pledged to another bank. I asked if this was not liable to a criminal prosecution, but was curtly and irreverently told there was no use in prosecuting a certain person in his own territory. Such is the high estimation the commission is held in. Finally, all are of opinion that Colonel Barrow is not the man for the Chief Commissionership.

Sir George Couper is at present here waiting for the Governor General to pass down.

Some of our legal friends are about making a move to Allahabad, where they hope to do a good business, as the High Court is now there.—*Delhi Gazette*.

BEARDS IN THE MADRAS ARMY.

WILL someone be so good (asks the "Madras Times") as to assist the bewildered officers of the Madras Army in arriving at a clear understanding of the present state of the orders relating to their beards, whiskers, and moustaches? The Commander-in-Chief orders the Queen's Regulations on the subject to be strictly observed. Well and good! The General of Divisions orders the Commander-in-Chief's order to be forthwith carried into effect: also, well and good. Then follows a general consultation of Queen's Regulations to see what the order actually is. But, alas! it is one thing to make law; another to read the interpretation of it. Thus we so often read that lawyers are quarrelling about the meaning of an Act of Parliament not a month old; and we think innocently why do they not ask Parliament itself? till we remember perchance that if Parliament were asked, Parliament would only fight till the small hours of several nights before it could decide what it really did mean: and that then the lawyers would fight over the new decision just as hopelessly as before. In this hair order all is, at first sight, perfectly clear and plain. "Hair is to be cut short, moustaches are to be worn. Chins are to be shaved, whiskers, when worn, are to be of moderate length." What could be plainer? Any one could understand that. Forthwith Colonel Black, who grows a fine pair of whiskers, trims them off, with a sigh, to a foot and a half in length, orders his men to do likewise, and considers he has obeyed the order implicitly. Colonel Green, who never could grow whiskers in all his life, clips a little off his scanty crop, makes his men clip theirs to half an inch, and stands a clipped sentry at his orderly-room door as a sealed pattern. One of Colonel Black's men copies this pattern, and is at once saluted with a growl of low thunder "What, sir! one of my men turn out on parade with a face like a scrubbing brush. Do you think the Duke of Cambridge wants you to strike lucifer matches on your cheeks, or to black your boots with them. To your barrack-room at once, sir, and don't let me see you outside of it, till your whiskers have grown to a moderate length again. Orders must be complied with, sir." Meanwhile, Colonel Vandyke Brown, of the Plungers, says: "No doubt about it, my dear fellow. The meaning of the order is that whiskers are not wanted, moustaches are the things, my boy, moustaches are the things. Off with all whiskers and put them all into the moustache. A long, heavy, soldier-like moustache, sir, that's the thing for the army, no doubt about it." Colonel White, however, whom nature has endowed with few and scanty hairs, an uncertain chin, and an antipathy to cavalry, remarks that *all* hair is to be wornshort, according to the order; and therefore Colonel Black and Colonel Brown must both be wrong, and that moustache and whiskers must both share the same fate. All his men, to be sure of the chin, shave half the cheek; wear whiskers like fresh clipped poodles; and moustaches like Mussulmen. They say he clipped his pretty little wife's eyelashes, but we believe that is only scandal. Little Edwin Malandine blissfully cultivates a sweet little tuft on his lower lip, not on the chin, oh! no; but there is nothing in the order about the lower lip; the upper is not to be shaved and why should its brother be morcharshly treated. Besides Angelin a says it is so becoming. Captain Croker wears a Newgate fringe: growls something about a sore throat; "no order about shaving the throat: afraid to do that, might cut it, you know." A correspondent of ours writes:—"Now, I, my dear sir, usually grow a moderate pair of whiskers. Colonel Black says of them, not bad, but too short, too short. Colonel Green says are they not a little, just a little too long; cut off four inches or so, my dear sir, and then they will be perfection. Colonel Brown strikes in with, off with them, sir, off with them and then they can't bother you. Now what am I to do? Seated before my looking glass bewildered, helpless, with a razor in one hand, a pair of scissors in the other; a Queen's Regulations, a picture of the Duke of Wellington, and a photograph of the Duke of Cambridge leaning on my pomatum pots all round me, I think in despair of all the advice I have received:—and snatching up a pen entreat your aid to help me."

LATEST TELEGRAM.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 13TH NOV., NOON.

In yesterday's sitting of the Austrian Reichsrath the Army Bill was passed taring (? fixing) the maximum at 800 000 men, the Minister declaring it cadiuet (sic) the question of the annual Russian levy of 4 men per thousand.

Order continues among the Condred (sic) of Cuba.

General Farmer is dead.

[The above message reached Kurrachee in a very mutilated form.]

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 13TH NOV., MORNING.

Total sales of Cotton.....	64,000	bales.
Do. do. " Surats...	34,000	"
Do. Import Cotton	43,000	"
Do. do. " Surats...	17,000	"
Do. Stock Cotton	405,000	"
Do. do. " Surats...	305,000	"

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

The Cotton Market to-day opens quiet and unchanged.

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE CHINA MAIL

GALLE, 17TH NOV.

THE steamer "Emeu," bringing the China Mail, anchored to-day at 3-20 P. M. She left Hongkong on the 3rd, Singapore on the 10th, and Penang on the 12th instant. She brings the following news from Japan.

The Mikado attained his majority on 13th October.

Government by regency has ceased but intestine war among the Damios still continues.

The fall of Nagata with loss of four of Mikado's ships is confirmed.

Nothing of importance from other ports.

MADRAS, 18TH NOVEMBER, 5-59 P. M.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 13¼ premium. / Fives, 8 3/8 premium. / Fours, 5¼ discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 1d.
Dead weight 10s. to 15s.
Light freight, £4.
Cotton, £5 5s.
Interest on Loan, 4½ per cent.
Money Market easy.
40 inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-6.
No. 40s Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 3-11.
Shipments of Cotton for week ended the 14th November 9,900 cwt.

BOMBAY.

MR. WILLIAM D'OYLY, Collector of Ahmednuggur, who returned by the last mail steamer, proceeded to Nuggur on Tuesday to resume charge of his office.

WE are requested to remind our readers, and the public in general, that Jerry Blossom's benefit takes place to-night at the Great American Circus.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf ports, per steamer s. s. "Earl Canning," on the 21st November at 10 A.M.

WE learn that Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Acting Collector of Ahmednuggur, has been appointed to act as Collector of Poona during the absence of Mr. Oliphant to Europe.

A MAN named Gunnoo Pandoo, employed at the Tank Bunder saw mills, had his right hand fearfully cut by a circular saw on Sunday last. He was admitted to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

SACRED CONCERT.—We are requested to state, that in consequence of the Town Hall being required by the University, the practice which was to have taken place this afternoon is postponed to Saturday next at the same place and hour, 5 P.M.

ABOUT two years ago the High Court gave a decree in favour of Kessowram Bapoojee and against Chintamon Gungadhur Josey, brother-in-law of Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt, for Rs. 13,666-12. Last week on an application made by the plaintiff an order for the speedy execution of the decree was issued by the Court.

THE Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed Ebrahimjee Jeevajee and Pandoo Baloo to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing three bales of yarn, of the aggregate value of Rs. 125, the property of the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company.

AN *ex parte* verdict was yesterday given in the Small Cause Court by Mr. Spencer, in favour of Francis Rozario, and against Mr. Charles Drury, and Mr. W.H. Good, lately trading in partnership with Mr. W. Stainsby, for Rs. 103, the amount due for wages from 1st July to 15th August 1868, at the rate of Rs. 40 per month, and for work and labour done by plaintiff as a tailor in repairing certain pieces of wearing apparel during the month of August last.

THE officiating Inspector in Chief, Cotton Department, has forwarded to Government a statement of cases disposed of under Act 9 of 1863, for the quarter ending 30th September last. There were two cases, in one of which Muthoor Maljee was charged with offering adulterated cotton for compression, and on conviction was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40; while in the other, one Ramnarayen Laljee was convicted of working a cotton press without a license, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

ON Tuesday a warrant was issued by Mr. Nana Morojee for the apprehension of Ludha Goolabchund on a charge of cheating, on the application of Rowjee Natha, a merchant at Mandvee Bunder. It seems that Ludha bought 25 bags of Bengal rice from the informant, and took him to a shop in Vittulwaddy, where he said he would give him the money. Ludha then left saying he would bring the amount, but after a considerable time he returned, not with the money, but with a police peon, and charged Rowjee with intent to assault him. Ludha was then taken before a European constable, who, on hearing their story, told them to go away.

YESTERDAY a case was called on in the Small Cause Court before Mr. O'Leary, in which Messrs. Owen and Okell were the plaintiffs, and Pestonjee Jeevanjee & Co. were defendants. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 535-4-8, in respect of goods sold and delivered by plaintiffs to defendants. The defendants disputed some of the items in the bill of particulars, and put in a set-off amounting to Rs. 132, but as they had never demanded the money connected with the set-off, and as some of the items related to the private account of the plaintiffs, it was not admitted. His Honor, after hearing both the parties, gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 492, and costs. Mr. Manisty appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendants in person.

FROM a report on the general character, &c., of the past season in the Colaba sub-collectorate we learn that the fall of rain during the season was sufficient, and that the crops generally were in a good condition. The Mamlutdars of Penn, Roha, and Mahar, however, report that the crops in a few places in their talookas have slightly suffered in consequence of the rain-fall being insufficient at one time and excessive at another. The state of health during the monsoon was good, although cholera is reported to have since made its appearance in the town and a few villages of the talooka of Alibaugh, brought by pilgrims from Punderpore. Cattle disease is also reported to have been at times apparent in a few villages in the talookas of Alibaugh, Penn and Roha during the season.

IT now seems that the solicitor to the Bench of Justices is of opinion that there are grounds for the prosecution of Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt and Tamooljee Rustomjee Shroff, whose defalcations were exposed at a late meeting of the Bench of Justices. Mr. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, obtained a warrant for the apprehension of both of these men on Tuesday, at the Fort Police Court. Yeshwuntrao has been charged with criminal breach of trust and furnishing false documents to a public servant, and Tamooljee with aiding and abetting that offence. Mr. Peile appeared for Yeshwuntrao, and was informed that bail would be accepted, himself in the sum of Rs. 20,000, and two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each. Yeshwuntrao is expected to appear at the Police Court to-day with the sureties. The shroff Tamooljee has not been found, but it is believed that he is hiding in Bombay.

A MAN named Hussanally Cassamally yesterday appeared before Mr. John Connon at the Fort Police Court and told the following story:—"I am a hawker, a married man, and live in Bhoosaree Molla. On Sunday last about 4 o'clock in the morning a woman named Mankabai came to my house and asked me if I wanted to make *neeka* with a woman who was willing to be married. I went with her to the house of a woman in Ghogaree Molla, who gave her name as Junnabee, and I agreed to marry her. A man named Kurrumbhai was present. The woman Mankabai asked me for Rs. 50 as brokerage. I agreed to pay her Rs. 25. The *neeka* ceremony was performed in the same house on the same night, and I paid the woman Mankabai Rs. 25 in the presence of the Cazee and the said Kurrumbhai. I and my new wife left the house of Mankabai about 3 o'clock next morning and went to my own house. I put on the person of my wife gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 250, which I had borrowed from my relations. Two hours after reaching my house my new wife ran away. I reported the matter to the police and went in search of her but could not find her. In consequence of information I have since received I have reason to believe that the woman Junnabee is a prostitute and is in a house in Bhendy Bazaar." Warrants were issued for the apprehension of both of the women on a charge of cheating. The poor dupe stated that he had agreed to marry the woman because he could get no children by his other wife.

A NEW STEAMER FOR THE P. & O. Co.

MESSRS. WM. DENNY and Brothers launched on the Clyde, on 3rd October, a very handsome iron screw steamer, her dimensions and particulars being as follows:—Length, keel and forerake, 345 feet; breadth, 42 feet; depth, 31½ feet; tonnage, builder's measure, 3,000 tons. Her machinery is of the direct-acting surface condensation construction, and 600-horse power nominal, by Messrs. Denny and Co. This vessel, originally intended to be called "Magdala," but finally arranged to be named "Deccan," is the property of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and will be fitted up for the accommodation of 183 first-class and 57 second-class passengers, with every convenience and luxury requisite for their service.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.

THE following is a statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of October 1868:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rupees.		
905,936	7,97,853	Anecoves	Liverpool.
78,008	34,126	Steam ship Ganga	"
78, 96	8s,125	Do. Malta	"
2,482,368	8,51,509	Cowasjee Jehangeer	"
2,767,828	8,9s,147	Victoria Cross	"
657,691	1,99,180	British Lion	"
67,200	90,100	Steam Ship Krishna	"
14 896	3,800	Do. Carnatic	"
29 488	7s,870	Do. Emeu	Hongkong.
387,296	1,38,405	Do. Orissa	"
7,009,308 or Candies 9,709½	25,58,814		

THE LOSS OF PASSENGERS FROM THE S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON."

THE marine court of enquiry,—Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Lieutenant Carew, Dockmaster—appointed by Government to conduct an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the loss of seven deck passengers from the s. s. "Governor Higginson," resumed yesterday in the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Frank Cotton gave the following evidence:—I was chief officer of the "Governor Higginson." I am now chief officer of the "Scotia." I was in the "Governor Higginson" on the 10th August last, when she started from Bombay. I hold a chief mate's certificate from the Board of Trade, No. 83,088, dated 3rd July 1866. We had very heavy weather at starting, and shipped a good deal of water during the first three hours. Most of the deck passengers were aft. About 8 or 10 were on the foredeck. I sent most of them aft. On going out I told all of them to go aft, and they all did so except the 8 or 10. I thought there was a risk of shipping a good deal of water in the fore-part of the vessel. I noticed them there, but I did not give them any further orders. They appeared to be Pathans. Among them were a woman and three children. The water came over the forcastle and on to the foredeck where they were. I gave no further orders. I was on the bridge when the heavy sea struck the vessel. I was officer of the watch at the time. The water swept the whole of the foredeck, including the bridge, and washed me into the starboard mainstay. On recovering myself I went down the bridge ladder on to the main deck. I found the second and third officers' cabins, and the clerk's and steward's cabins torn down. The deck was full of water, and the fore gangway was washed out. I had seen these people sitting or lying about ten minutes before on the forehatch. I did not see them when I went on deck after the sea struck the vessel. I was immediately sent for by the captain, and on going to him on the poop he told me there were some men overboard. The ship was immediately put round. We went back about 20 minutes or half an hour. The ship took about 4 or 5 minutes in going round. The boats were all ready for lowering. They could have been lowered in two minutes. There was a good look out kept. The second officer and some men were sent aloft. I saw nothing of the men and no one reported seeing them. The boats were not lowered. I do not think it would have been safe to lower the boats with the sea that was running at the time. Two of the boats are fitted as life boats. The captain consulted me as to lowering the boats, and I said I thought to do so would be to risk the lives of the officers and boat's crew. After searching for the missing men the ship was put round again, and we proceeded on our course. I don't think any one could have lived five minutes in the sea we had. A good swimmer might have lived ten minutes. We searched for nearly half an hour. If the port had been less secure I think something must have gone; probably the bulwarks would have gone altogether.

By the Court—There were no extra lashings on the boats at the time. We always have our boats ready for lowering. We could have put down two boats in two minutes. I don't think the ship herself was in actual danger. It was in consultation with me that the captain decided to put the ship round in the way he did. It would not have been more judicious to have stopped the steamer and backed in the sea there was then. If the steamer had been backed her head would have fallen off to starboard. The people in the after part of the ship were not so much in danger as those who remained in the forepart. I did not repeat the order given to the people to go aft. It is consistent with my experience, when anyone hears that a man is overboard, to heave a life-buoy over. These people must have been some distance astern when I heard from the captain they were washed overboard. I do not think it is safe in the worst weather in the south-west monsoon to have passengers on the deck of a ship going out of Bombay. I know nothing of any money belonging to the passengers who were washed overboard. They had some boxes with them which were washed overboard.

Joseph Victor Cabral, clerk of the ship, and the native who was at the wheel when the heavy sea struck the vessel, were also examined, but there was nothing new in their evidence.

The Court then adjourned till Monday to consider their decision.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH NOVEMBER.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

THEFTS.—Abdool Mahomed, for stealing five copper chatties and five pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 12, was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.—Amrowtha Luximon was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months, with hard labour, for stealing three silver rings, of the value of Rs. 1-12.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—Edward Sylver, seaman of the s. s. "Scotia," was sentenced to one week's imprisonment for refusing to do duty on board his ship.

ASSAULT.—William Foulks, seaman of the "British Monarch," was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or to suffer imprisonment for five days, for having assaulted the chief officer of the ship.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Dunjee Ramjee was fined Rs. 15 for driving his vehicle in a manner so rash as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—18TH NOV.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFT.—John Irvine, a European, who stated himself to be an engineer and contractor, and Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, were charged with housebreaking by night and theft of property of the aggregate value of Rs. 300. Mahadoo Bhowance, the prosecutor, stated that on Saturday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he was aroused from sleep by hearing some noise, and he saw somebody going out of the window of the room in which he was sleeping. Prosecutor went downstairs and raised an alarm. Two policemen came to the spot and arrested the prisoners. They were taken to the complainant's house with two copper-pots in their hands. He then went to search for his box containing ornaments and other property, but could not find it. They found the box at the Chinchpoogly Railway Station with the whole of the property it contained

ISKANDER-KHAN.

THE "Invalide Russe" (organ of the Russian War Office) publishes, in a letter from Orenburg, some interesting details relative to the career of Iskander-Khan, heir to the throne of Cabul, who is now serving as a lieutenant-colonel in the Russian army. After the death of his father, the sovereign of Herat, Iskander-Khan was compelled by civil disorders, produced by his uncle with the object of usurping the throne, to leave his country. Accompanied by a few Afghans who had remained faithful to him, he led a sort of nomad life for eight years, hiding himself in the mountains and steppes of Afghanistan and Cabul, and thence making war against his uncle. At length, finding that all such efforts were fruitless, he passed with his band into Bokhara, where he hoped to obtain the assistance of the Emir. Here, at the head of his Afghan legion, Iskander-Khan served in the Bokharian army; but the way in which he was received by the Emir gave him little hope of attaining his end by this means. He therefore went to Russia with his 300 faithful Afghans at the beginning of the present year, and enthusiastically espoused the cause of "the white Czar." The Afghans, adds the correspondent of the "Invalide," showed great courage in the battles in which they were engaged together with the Russian troops, and proved themselves capable of becoming excellent soldiers. They have been drilled at Taschkend according to the Russian military regulations, the words of command being given in Russian instead of as hitherto, in English, which had been taught them by English instructors.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN ENGLAND.

THE following curious letter appears in "The Times":—

SIR,—The death of one who there is reason to believe to have been the oldest man in England cannot but interest the readers of "The Times."

RICHARD PURSER,
Died 12 October, 1868.
Aged 1 2 years.

Such was the inscription on the coffin plate, and, in proof of this instance of extraordinary longevity, I am told by the Misses Commeline, daughters of the late incumbent of Redmarley d'Abitot, Worcestershire, that Purser was a native of that parish, and that although the register contains no entry of this baptism, they fully believe the old man to have been of the age stated, mentioning two facts in corroboration—viz., first, that Purser was cowman on the farm at Robinswood hill, near Gloucester, when the Rev. James Commeline (born 1762) was curate of the adjoining parish of Hempsted, and second, that he was working in the dock-yard at Sheerness in the year the Royal George was sunk (1782).

For the last half century Purser has lived in Cheltenham, working at day labour, and during the last five years Her Majesty's bounty has been extended to him, in consideration of his extreme age and excellent character, by an allowance of five pounds per annum. To a friend of mine who questioned him some eight years since in order to test the reality of his reputed age, the old man said he remembered, when a child four years old, being taken by his mother to see an illumination in honour of the coronation of King George III. This was in 1760.

My friend, who has been his near neighbour for the last 40 years, further tells me that during that long period there was little change in his personal appearance; indeed, he has gone out to day-labour, until within the last seven years or so, and looked hale and ruddy to the last.

Purser leaves a son, aged 63, and his statement that he was fully 40 when he married, seems to bear out the other statements. He retained his faculties to the last, taking a final leave of his son within an hour of his death. I have reason to know that his wants, temporal and spiritual, were kindly ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, the clergyman of the district (St. Philip Lackhampton), and by other benevolent persons, who soothed by acts of kind detention the last days of a life drawn out to such a remarkable extent beyond the usual span of human existence.

—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
Cheltenham, Oct. 19. ANDREW PAUL.

A LADY'S APPEAL TO AN ELECTOR.

THE "Standard" publishes the following letter under the questionable heading of "A good example to the ladies of England." It was addressed by Lady Pigot to one of the Cambridgeshire constituents:—

"Branches Park, Oct. 12, 1868.

"Dear Mr. Mitchell,—I have undertaken to write to you myself on behalf of the Conservative interests of Cambridgeshire, and I think you will not take it amiss that I do not drive over to make my request to you by word of mouth, for we are so far apart and I have only one pony carriage just now at command, which Sir Robert uses.

"Putting aside all minor questions, there is one point of common interest between thinking and Christian men, which must form a cord of union between them, no matter the petty differences which may otherwise and on other subjects exist. I allude to our love for religious truth, and our shrinking from men and movements which have a leaning to Popery and error.

"Mr. Gladstone and his followers do not hesitate to avow what their intentions are with regard to Church property in Ireland, and however much you (not being a member of our Church, but still a faithful and zealous Protestant)—I say however much you may differ from our views, still I do believe that you, as a Christian man, and one brought up in the greatest of all blessings, 'liberty of conscience,' will not easily support a man who openly acknowledges it as his intention to give Protestant funds to Popish priests and who cherishes a secret hope of seeing England become 'more Catholic,' as he expresses it.

"The Irish question touches us all. What warranty have you, that your chapels, built and supported by your own money and exertions, will not at some future day be wrested from you and turned over to some other purpose than that for which you intended them. Gladstone is but getting in the thin edge of the wedge; and honest Christians (even those who hold Whig opinions) shake their heads ominously at the thought of such men as Gladstone or Bright coming into office. I am not a bigot, I respect your religious opinions, and feel sure that every true Christian, no matter what his denomination, should unite in endeavouring to keep our 'Protestant defender,' our 'lover of social order,' our true 'British-hearted,' 'constitutional loving' Disraeli in power. You may desire to see the Establishment of the Church of England done away with; but remember that with it will fall all safety for other Protestant creeds—all our *presige* as a Protestant country; and Protestant Christianity will have to run the gauntlet between Popery and indifferentism, rationalism and infidelity. Pray support Lord George Manners and Lord Royston, and oblige, yours very truly,

"EMILY PIGOT."

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

WE take the following from the Shanghai "Supreme Court and Consular Gazette":—

Below we give the translation of a despatch from H. E. the Taoutai to Vcte. Brenier de Montmorand, Consul General for France, enclosing a proclamation which, at the request of the Consul General, he has issued in reference to an anonymous placard against Christian Missionaries, which was posted at the Great East Gate:—

October 7th, 1868.—Taoutai Ying to the Consul of France at Shanghai.

Noble Consul General,—I have received your despatch on the subject of the anonymous proclamation fixed to the East Gate, &c.

The laws of the Empire strictly forbid these anonymous proclamations, and I have ordered the Che-Hsien to find out and severely punish the offenders. At the same time I will issue a proclamation of which I herewith forward a copy.

PROCLAMATION.

The Consul General of France having advised me that an anonymous proclamation has been fixed at the Great East Gate, in which absurd rumours are spread about with audicious effrontery; he begs me to find out and punish the offenders, and at the same time forwards me the proclamation in question.

An anonymous proclamation is in itself a grave violation of the laws of the Empire. In addition the construction of churches and the propagation of the Christian religion as done by Europeans in the Empire of China, is authorised by the treaty; and further it is optional with every individual to follow or not to follow this religion as he likes. Why then should such proclamations be fixed up contrary to all law? It is evidently a violation of the Laws. I have given orders to the Chi-Hsien to find out the authors of this proclamation and to punish them severely. I also publish this proclamation to inform the inhabitants of this part of the country and those from other provinces residing at Shanghai, that anonymous placards are prohibited, and that the right to propagate religion is contained in the treaty. In future, therefore, all must preserve peace and harmony, and each be allowed to follow his own belief and his liberty of conscience. Those who have the audacity to disobey will be arrested, judged and punished without remission and with all the severity of the law. Tremble!

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT THE LIVERPOOL BANQUET TO MR. R. JOHNSON.

MR. GLADSTONE responded to the toast of the "House of Commons," and was loudly cheered. He said—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I accept the melancholy distinction which you have accorded to me of being the oldest member of the House of Commons entertained at your hospitable board. (Laughter.) I accept it because I cannot decline it. (Renewed laughter.) But, sir, on the part of that assembly, while I return our grateful thanks for the honour that you have done us, yet, I return them only in those feeble accents which I think best become an expiring member of Parliament. (Much laughter.) The House of Commons, sir, whatever it should be—the present House of Commons is a House of Commons of the past; it has subsisted for three years, and undoubtedly, whether history may or may not pronounce upon it a qualified or an unqualified verdict of approbation, this it will admit that they have been memorable years in the history of the country and of the Constitution. (Cheers.) I need not, sir—indeed, at this table I could not—refer in detail to the one great matter of the great controversies with which those years have been identified. But there is one topic that I will mention, because it enables me on my own part, and I think on the part of my country, to acknowledge a debt of gratitude that we owe, and a lesson that we have learnt, from the nation that is so worthily represented to-night in the person of its distinguished Minister. (Cheers.) We have been taught much by the struggle, the unexampled struggle, in which the several portions of the United States were recently engaged; but I can say for myself, and I think I can say for many, that one practical lesson which we learnt from it was the enormous increase of energy, vigour, and vitality which every State must derive from the extension of political privilege, and of the interest to share in the governing power of the largest possible portion of the community. (Cheers.) In my opinion that lesson has been not without its effect upon occurrences that have marked the history of the present Parliament. But, sir, I pass from that to the interesting suggestions of the present occasion, because an entertainment such as that which you and your colleagues have given us to-night cannot be regarded in the light of a mere tribute to the duties or a mere enjoyment of the pleasures of a splendid hospitality. It marks an epoch in international relations, and I, for one, shall be much surprised, after the speeches which we have heard, if this banquet is not long remembered in Liverpool, and its echo does not pass across the Atlantic to America. (Cheers.) Sir, it is a great pleasure to me that I have been invited, through your kindness and courtesy, to be present on an occasion of such remarkable interest, because it allows me the opportunity of bearing testimony to the conviction, which I deeply entertain, that unhappy is that country which mixes the questions of its foreign relations with those of its domestic policy; and happy, on the other hand, is the country which, through the wisdom of its Minister and the forbearance of its parties, is enabled broadly to separate those matters. (Cheers.) And, sir, I think it is in the latter, and not in the former, of these two predicaments that we at present stand. I have heard the speech of the noble Lord. We are separated to my regret—I cannot dissemble it—by differences upon pending questions of domestic interest of the deepest importance; but to the speech which he has delivered, setting aside only those sentences of the speech which refer to his official knowledge—in which it would be presumption on my part to pretend to intermix—I am ready to subscribe to the whole of that speech with a cordial agreement. (Cheers.) It is melancholy, sir, to look back upon the history of the wars that have desolated the world. In none, probably, of those wars can both parties have had few pretensions to be right; in most of them, I think, the impartial student of history will be disposed to think, though not in all, that both parties have been wrong. We naturally look forward to the future. We say that peaceful intercourse of nations is now becoming a power such as in former times it has never been, and that commerce, claiming to itself the faculty of penetrating to the remotest corners of every country upon the earth, fulfils in the absence of this change a secret mission of peace. And we ask ourselves in the future to be as the past, or may we not hope that something will be done to mitigate the severity of the scourge which misguided humanity has inflicted upon itself? (Cheers.) I cannot but think that from some causes at least of these miserable wars we are gradually escaping. One of them has been designated ambition. Thank God! the scope which is open to dynastic ambition has been greatly narrowed, permanently narrowed, by the introduction of new or the modification of old principles of Government. (Cheers.) Standing, gentlemen, among you who are engaged in commercial pursuits, it is but fair that we should confess to ourselves that false and rotten theories of political economy, of commercial gain to be derived from exclusive privilege and territorial aggrandizement, have been another fertile cause of misery to the human race. Thank God! those theories have been exploded. (Cheers.) Then we must see whether it would be presumptuous to pronounce whether in the future the conflict of civilised nations will be as frequent as they have been; but if they are as frequent, they will be still more deprived of any pretence and justification, for wherever we have learned the doctrine of relative duty we have learned the doctrine of common interest (hear), and although on many points we may be much too bold in what we assert, and what we think with respect to the rapid progress of the age, yet this I must say, as far as I may presume to form a judgment, it is a note of real and solid progress that every year there rose up in the civilized world a power of influence not limited to any one country, but expressing the very best portion of the convictions of the whole which speaks with authority upon every moral question, and which I fervently pray, and, with some degree of confidence, I trust will be found expressing the impartial judgment of the world from year to year, and from generation to generation, and a more and more powerful restraint upon ambition and upon aggression. (Cheers.) The noble lord has made a good-humoured allusion to the copiousness of the matter which is at present so liberally dispensed to the constituencies of this country by persons standing. (Laughter.) The noble lord could not restrain himself from saying, what perhaps was more true than complimentary, that the abundance of that material would in the opinion of many bear some restriction. (Laughter.)

Lord Stanley—I did not mean it for you.

Mr. Gladstone—The noble lord has anticipated me. My conscience told me that if there was any man to whom that censure might be kindly fitted to apply I could not possibly be exempted; but I was about to state, by way of returning good for evil, that having read the address of the noble lord to his constituents I am distinctly of opinion that no portion, great or small, of any such censure as yet can apply to him. (Great laughter.) But, sir, the noble lord, in the excellent address that he has delivered, and that, I believe, has found an echo in all our minds, has asked us and has asked himself the question, and he has, like a prudent man, declined to give it a positive or categorical reply, whether there was no means by which the mischief of unnecessary quarrel and unnecessary bloodshed could be averted from the future intercourse of civilized nations. Sir, I am as much unable as the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to suggest any instrument of unfailing operation; but one means undoubtedly it appears to me there is in the hands of every civilized Government, and that is wisdom in the choice of its diplomatic envoys, who are entrusted with the guardianship of the interests of their country in foreign lands. (Hear, hear.) I believe, sir, that there never was a more conspicuous instance of a happy employment of the discretion of the Executive Government than has been exhibited, I am bound to say, for many years past by the Executive Government of the United States in the envoys whom they have chosen to be their representatives at the Court of Great Britain. (Cheers.) The honours and interests of America have been worthily sustained. There has been no lack on the part of those Ministers, and especially on the part of the distinguished predecessor of your guest this evening. There has been no lack of courtesy and of kindness; there has been no lack of freedom and boldness of speech, and I, for my part, am convinced that the esteem which was earned by Mr. Adams depended not only upon the cordial support and the friendship with which all his duties were performed, but likewise upon the manly spirit which we know is enforced in America, and some portion of which, we trust, is derived from the ancient stock of Great Britain. (Cheers.) Our distinguished guest of to-night has been chosen for a place of great responsibility—of responsibility the weightier because he has to tread in the footsteps of men already so eminent (hear); but what we have heard from him to-day—what we have learnt of him upon former occasions—has filled our minds with the sanguine and confident belief that with the co-operation of the noble lord, or with the co-operation of any one who will act upon the same principle as the noble lord declares, he may have it for his destiny to minister largely to the accomplishment of one of the greatest works which concerns, not only the happiness of these countries, but of mankind. We are aware it is a part of the elementary knowledge of all who sit at this table, and it would be idle in those who are but your visitors—to recite or to dwell for one moment upon the considerations that bind England to America in point of duty, in point of sentiment, in point of interest—to set an example to the civilized world of the way in which international relations should be conducted, and the way in which international controversies should be settled ("hear, hear," and cheers); but, sir, I am sure that every one of us who have had the pleasure of meeting your distinguished guest to-night is convinced that in the prosecution of that great work, of such vital consequence as it is to us and the United States, and to mankind, you will bear no small part, but will contribute—and I can hardly go beyond it—as much as his distinguished predecessor to drawing yet closer and more closely together those ties not merely of formal amity but of brotherly friendship and affection which ought to unite the old England of this side of the Atlantic and the younger England of the other. The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid great applause.

THE MEXICAN DRAMA.

(Daily News, Oct. 17.)

THOUSANDS of tourists have this year visited the Imperial vault under the Capuchin Church in Vienna, to see, and perhaps cast a flower upon the splendid coffin which is its latest addition. There, with a silver crown above him, and inscriptions embroidered in gold declaring how dear he was to his family and how terrible was the crime of the Mexicans in his "taking off," rests the chief figure in the last Mexican tragedy, while another who was with him still survives in a condition which may well lead her friends to court for her the repose she is likely to find only when laid by his side. To those who are familiar with the talk of the cafés of Vienna it is well known that the late Prince Maximilian was for various reasons the most popular member of his family. Not only had he exhibited more literary talent than was usual with the Hapsburgs, but he was personally frank and attractive. But more than this, he was, after a certain poetical fashion, inclined to be liberal if not radical; and it is no secret that his freely quoted sentiments had already given some uneasiness to the Emperor and the hard Conservatives who surrounded him. The opinion is freely expressed that, notwithstanding their greed over the dead Maximilian, his family were quite willing that he should depart upon the perilous enterprise in Mexico, and experienced relief when he was fairly out of the way. Whatever may be said of the weakness of the unfortunate Archduke, in believing that the great majority of the Mexican people had fixed upon an Austrian foreigner to bring peace and order to a mongrel population of Spaniards and Indians, it must be remembered that the deputation suborned by France to convey him to the request was confirmed by the opinion of those in whom he had every reason to confide. The first proposal brought to him at Miramer, in 1863, was set aside by Maximilian until it should be laid before the people of Mexico, and ratified by universal suffrage. After a year had elapsed cunningly devised documents were again brought to him, showing that the desired *plebiciite* had been obtained; and with full confidence in its reality, the Emperor and Empress left the crowded shore of Trieste for their steamer, in a boat canopied with purple and gold, amid the music of bands and the roar of cannon.

A series of articles on this sad chapter of Mexican history have been recently published in Harper's "New Monthly Magazine," prepared evidently by one who is well acquainted with the subject, and has access to all the documents connected with it. The articles are, indeed, evidently written by a personal friend of Maximilian; but while they take the most favourable view of of his actions, the statements they contain are thoroughly substantiated. But few facts are brought to light which have not already been stated, but they are all in these articles given with precision and with authentic proofs in the order of their occurrence, and constitute what may be regarded as the first complete history of the whole affair which has appeared.

It is abundantly evident from them that the Archduke did not go to Mexico with any idea of gratifying a personal ambition, nor had intention of setting up an absolutism upon the ruins of the Republic, which had fallen into disorder under the momentarily successful invasion of the French. It was ingeniously pictured before him as an opportunity for fulfilling a dream, which he had long held, of a possible ideal government that should scatter blessings among the people as lavishly as the princes of oriental people scattered treasures in their morning walks. Their progress after arriving in Mexico, through Orizaba, Puebla, and other cities, seemed to verify the romance. Poor Carlotta never, perhaps, passed a more brilliant birthday than her twenty-fourth, when the very streets of Puebla were carpeted with flowers, and the breath of June seemed to call on the earth to blossom with richer flowers to greet her. Even then she thought only of the beneficence with which the new reign was to be marked beyond all others. "I wish," she wrote to the Senior Prefect of the city, "that the poor of the city may participate in the pleasure which I have experienced among you. I send you seven thousand dollars of my own private funds, which is to be devoted to the rebuilding of the House of Charity, the ruinous state of which made me sad yesterday, so that the unfortunate ones who found themselves deprived of shelter may return to inhabit it." Festivities, fireworks, decorations, flowers, music, were the accompaniments of their march to the capital, where thrones were prepared in the finest of its palaces. So far all was poetry and romance. It seems not to have occurred to the two who were indulging their fair dream that so far they had come only in the track of the French army, that it was a Parisian, and not a Mexican fete that surrounded them, and that beyond the French lines an angry host was gathering, destined to dispel the illusions, and suddenly transform them into invaders and oppressors of the people they had come to benefit. We need not again recall the dreary events which marked the awakening of the unhappy pair from their bright dreams. The most important thing made clear by the articles to which we have referred is, that in all its measures against Juarez and his party to which the new Government resorted Maximilian was compelled to defer to the French commanders. When the serious work came it was not he, but Bazaine, who was the real Emperor. The cruel decree of October 1865, for signing which Maximilian suffered death in the end, was long resisted by Maximilian in the Council, and Bazaine was only able to secure his name to it by a false representation that Juarez and his adherents had actually left the country and taken refuge in Texas. Even then he said that he only meant to hold it out over the malcontents *in terrorem*, and when the execution of four Mexicans showed that the Generals were disregarding his intention, he showed anger and excitement, and despatched a courier to save the lives of four others, who were thereby saved from a similar fate. He then gave orders that the telegraph offices should be kept open through every night, and that he should be awakened whenever it was announced that a prisoner was taken. In each such case he sent an order prohibiting the execution of such. It showed indeed a lamentable lack of judgment that the Archduke was so slow in perceiving that he was odious to the masses of Mexico, but when he did so he at once sent a courteous note to Juarez appealing for an interview. With the October decree still standing, it is not wonderful that Juarez returned a contemptuous answer to the appeal. From this time it is evident the only thought of Maximilian was to retire from the whole affair in any way consistent with his honour and engagements. And had he been willing to leave the Mexicans who had gathered around him to their fate, he could undoubtedly have saved his life by then leaving the country.

The French leaders were subject to no such scruples. History presents perhaps no parallel to the meanness, treachery, and cowardice which marked their retreat from Mexico, unless it be the circumstances of their invasion of the same country. They had deceived large numbers of the wealthier classes into an alliance with them which could only end in disaster on the withdrawal of their protection; they had allured the Archduke and his wife from Austria under the most solemn pledges of support; and yet no sooner did the cessation of the civil war in the United States release the hands of Mexico's powerful neighbour than they abandoned them all to the fury of the people they had outlawed, and outraged in every possible way. When this seemed the plain determination of those who had been guilty of the barbarous policy adopted toward the Juarez party, poor Carlotta hastened to lay her and her husband's remonstrance and appeal at the feet of the French Emperor, and left a maniac. Her last conscious thought was that her husband's doom was sealed. The Imperial journalists of Paris have made a great outcry about the treachery of Lopez, who on very doubtful evidence is declared to have betrayed the Emperor: but it was a far more exalted personage than Lopez who made it possible for thirty thousand Mexican troops to surround the city of Queretaro, where they had little need of a Lopez to unbar the gates. The whole history, cleared of all the perversions which have been carefully woven around it, shows that Juarez could hardly have acted differently at any point of the contest; that Maximilian was far more sinned against than sinning; and that the tragedy is a column of infamy which must transmit the record of an attempt to gain a cheap glory, begun in falsehood, ending in the treachery and cowardice which have left a deep stain upon the name of France.

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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 ratified by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,000,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Honekong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS:
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below £1,000, Interest, the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE .....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4 "
3	do.	1/11 3/16 "
2	do.	1/11 1/8 "
1	do.	1/11 1/16 "
On demand		1/11 "
On Scotland		1/12 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for consideration without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	1s. 11 1/2d.	per Rupee
" 4	do.	1s. 11 /8d.	"
" 3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand		1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 13/16d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	"	"	6 per cent.
6 do.	"	"	5 "
3 do.	"	"	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 1/2d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	"
3	do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	"
2	do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	"
1	do.	1s. 11d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		1s. 11d.	"

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
PALE DINNER.

A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 22/8	Rs. 25

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
VINO DE PASTO.

A "light fruity" Wine.

	Cash.	Credit
Per dozen	Rs. 27	Rs. 30

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.

A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.

J. AND. C. WHITE AND CO.'S
FINE MANZANILLA.

A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.

A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.

The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SOLE AGENTS,

Have received a fresh shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, capsuled and bottled by "Parle," in prime condition at Rs. 4-12 per dozen, quarts. Apply to OWEN AND OKELL, 40, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey.....	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Clarets.....	'Medoc	" 10	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Edoljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.

IND COOPE & Co.

A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—

Best	Sherry Wine at Rs. 20 per doz.		
Do.	Wilt Cheese, 15 annas a lb.		
Do.	Wiltshire Bacon 15 annas a lb.		
Jules Mumm's Champagne, Quarts Rs. 34		per doz.	
Do.	do do. Pints... " 17	doz.	
Ginger Wine by Crabbie & Co..... " 14		per doz.	
Guinness' Porter in Pints and Quarts.			
Henry Mount's Brandy No. 1, at Rs. 22 per doz.			

Apply to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE APROO. No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—

Camille's Champagne, Qts.....	at Rs. 42	per doz.	
Do. Do. Pts.....	" 20	"	
Do. Moselle .....Qts.....	" 42	"	
Do. Brandy	" 30	"	
Do. Sherry	" 25	"	
Do. Claret	" 23	"	
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	" 27	"	
Do. Port Wine of 1840 Vintage.	" 33	"	
Ronaldson's Sherry.....	" 22	"	
Port Wine of 1815	" 30	"	
Do. of 1847	" 24	"	

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4.—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866

FOR SALE, Achromatic Telescope, by Smith Bede and Beds—3 foot brass body on claw stand, 2¼ inch aperture—with one terrestrial, and one astronomical eye-piece of 50 diameters power, in Mahogany case, complete. Price Rupees 170. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, Poona.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel,
Do. Pigs do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat,
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO BE SOLD, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar, known as Mount Malcolm, the Property of the Lord Bishop of Bombay. The House, Servants' Quarters, and Stables are built of stone, and the Compound comprises about 44 acres under lease from Government. Permission to view will be given by applying to MR. MYATT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1868.

CARTRIDGE BELTS.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
To carry 27 Breech Loader Cartridges